

REVISION OF AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA. SUPPLEMENTARY.

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This instalment consists of corrections and additions to the families previously treated in this revision, together with some new species belonging to groups that I have revised at earlier dates.

Family LYMANTRIADAE.

ICTA TANAOPIS Turn.

♀. Pale reddish-ochreous. Antennae short; very shortly bipectinate. Wings rudimentary. Tibial spurs short; posterior tibiae without middle spurs.

Mr. W. B. Barnard took this semi-apterous female together with two male examples at Cape York, North Queensland, in April and May.

PORTHESIA ALIENA Butl.

Hitherto known only by the British Museum type from the Peak Downs, Queensland. I rediscovered this species at Charters Towers in June, 1927, and it probably has an extensive inland distribution. My examples were three males expanding 30-32 mm. The distinguishing feature of this species is the coloration of the abdomen, which varies somewhat. It is ochreous or orange-ochreous, and sometimes the bases of the segments are fuscous on the dorsum. The underside of the hindwings is not ochreous in my examples, but the underside of the forewings has a fuscous-brown costal line from base variably developed.

PORTHESIA MELANORRHANTA, n. sp.

μελανορρόαντος, sprinkled with black.

♀. 33 mm. Head, thorax and palpi white. Antennae white; pectinations in female 5. Abdomen grey-whitish; tuft in female large, ochreous. Legs white; anterior pair ochreous-tinged. Forewings oval-triangular, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, strongly oblique; 10 absent; white very sparsely irrorated with large blackish scales; cilia white. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; cilia white.

North Queensland: Palm Islands in May; one specimen received from Mr. G. H. Hardy. We await with interest the discovery of the male of this very distinct species.

ACYPHAS PELODES.

Euproctis pelodes Low., *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1893, p. 150.—*Orgyia retinopepla* Low., *ibid.*, 1905, p. 176.

♂. 24-28 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs brown or whitish-brown. Antennae brown or whitish-brown; pectinations in male 8 to 10. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded;

uniformly brown, or suffused with whitish-brown leaving a darker basal patch, an outwardly curved transverse line at one-fourth, a subcostal median discal dot, and a sinuate line from three-fourths costa to two-thirds dorsum; an interrupted whitish sinuate transverse line just beyond this; cilia brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; brown; cilia brown. Underside brown.

New South Wales: Broken Hill in October; South Australia: Adelaide. Two specimens from the Lower Collection in the South Australian Museum. The latter is believed to be the type of *pelodes*, the former is the type of *retinopepla*. The differences between them are, I am convinced, merely varietal. My former conjectural identification of *pelodes* was very wide of the mark.

ACYPHAS ANELIOPA.

Orgyia aneliopa Low., *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1915, p. 478.

♂. 30 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown; face and palpi ochreous-brown. Antennae brownish; pectinations in male 12. Abdomen clothed in long ochreous hairs. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen gently rounded, oblique, fuscous-brown; an ill-defined fuscous discal mark beneath costa beyond middle; a suffused, fuscous, nearly straight line from costa before apex to dorsum before tornus; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; cilia fuscous. Underside fuscous.

South Australia: Pinnaroo. Described from one example in the Lower Collection.

HABROPHYLLA EURYZONA LOW.

Euproctis pycnadelpha Low., *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1903, p. 28, is a slight aberration of this species. I have examined the type.

EUPROCTIS EPAXIA TURN.

I took a much better example of this species at Kuranda last June, and can therefore give a better description.

♂. 20-26 mm. Head and palpi pale-orange. Antennae whitish-ochreous; pectinations in male 10-12. Thorax and abdomen orange. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi with long orange hairs. Forewings oval-triangular, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, moderately oblique; orange-ochreous; costal margin and veins pale-ochreous; two broad transverse fasciae purple-fuscous or reddish-fuscous, densely irrorated with whitish; first subbasal, not reaching costa, defined posteriorly by a pale-ochreous line; second subterminal, indented anteriorly above middle, projecting posteriorly in middle and beneath costa, defined anteriorly by a pale-ochreous line; cilia pale-ochreous with an orange-ochreous median line. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale-ochreous; cilia pale-ochreous.

EUPROCTIS EMPREPES, n. sp.

ἐμπρεπες, conspicuous.

♂. 25-33 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale-ochreous. Antennae pale-ochreous; pectinations in male 8. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow; a paler outwardly curved transverse line from one-third costa to one-third dorsum; a similar line from two-thirds costa to two-thirds dorsum, angled outwards in middle; first line preceded by a reddish-brown moderate fascia from dorsum extending half-way

towards costa; second line followed by a narrow, more or less interrupted, reddish-brown fascia, not reaching costal margin, strongly angled outwardly in middle; cilia ochreous-yellow. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale-ochreous; cilia pale-ochreous.

The fasciae are narrower than in *epaxia*, differently formed, and not irrorated with whitish.

North Queensland: Kuranda near Cairns in August; Herberton in April; Ravenshoe in December; four specimens (F. P. Dodd and W. B. Barnard).

EUPROCTIS OCHRONEURA, n. sp.

ὠχρονευρος, with pale nerves.

♂. 21 mm. Head and thorax pale-ochreous. Palpi 1, terminal joint minute; ochreous. Antennae pale-ochreous; antennal pectinations 10. Abdomen ochreous; tuft paler. Legs pale-ochreous. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale-ochreous with orange-ochreous markings; a subbasal line outwardly dentate; a suffused partial fascia from costa about one-fourth half-way across disc; a narrow fascia from costa before middle to two-fifths dorsum, wavy; a broader suffused fascia from three-fourths costa to three-fourths dorsum, traversed by pale streaks on veins, strongly outwardly curved; a subterminal fascia intersected by pale streaks on veins; cilia whitish-ochreous barred with orange-ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded; 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 approximated; orange-ochreous; cilia as forewings.

♀. 24 mm. Antennal pectinations 10. Wings paler, markings suffused and very indistinct.

There seems to be no difference in the antennal structure of the two sexes.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; two specimens taken by Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the types.

Genus DURA.

In my revision the characters of this genus are correctly given, but in the key there is an error. *Dura* should fall under (9), 7 of forewing arising from well before 10, and then be separated by 11 connected with or closely approximated to 12.

DURA NIVEA.

Imaus niveus B-Bak., *Novitat. Zoolog.*, 1904, p. 409.

♂. 68 mm. Head white. Palpi white; external surface blackish. Antennal stalk white; pectinations in male 8, ochreous. Thorax, abdomen, and legs white; pectus white with a blackish spot behind each eye. Forewings triangular, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen moderately rounded, scarcely oblique; 11 connected with 12; uniformly white but with raised scales, which, when rightly illuminated, are seen to form an embossed pattern of the markings common in the genus, namely circular spots beneath costa at one-third and one-half; from the latter an incompletely defined series of spots to one-third dorsum, a sinuate line of spots from three-fourths costa to two-thirds dorsum, and a subterminal series of spots; a series of minute marginal fuscous dots between veins around apex and termen; cilia white. Hindwings subquadrate, termen with a prominent rounded angle on vein 3; white; cilia white. Underside white.

Mr. Bethune-Baker's description is very imperfect, but it can hardly refer to any other species.

North Queensland: Kuranda near Cairns; one specimen taken by Mr. A. P. Dodd. Also from New Guinea.

LAELIA FURVA, n. sp.

furvus, dark.

♂. 30-33 mm. Head orange-ochreous. Palpi 3; orange-ochreous. Antennae fuscous-grey; patagia orange-ochreous. Abdomen fuscous-grey. Legs grey; anterior pair orange-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous-grey; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous-grey; cilia grey.

Perhaps this is only a local race of *L. obsoleta*.

North Queensland: Cape York in June; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Family ANTHELIDAE.

PTEROLOCERA ISOGAMA, n. sp.

isogamos, equally mated.

♂. 54-58 mm.; ♀. 52-64 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs fuscous-brown. Antennae in male fuscous, pectinations in male extremely long (16 to 20); in female brown with short ($1\frac{1}{2}$) fuscous pectinations. Forewings triangular, narrower than in *amplicornis*, costa in male sinuate, in female nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen gently rounded, strongly oblique; uniform fuscous-brown; cilia brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour as forewings.

The male agrees structurally with *amplicornis*, but may be easily distinguished by the different shape of forewings—narrower, more elongate, termen much more oblique—and their uniform coloration. The female is very similar and fully winged, contrasting markedly with the completely apterous female of *amplicornis*.

Western Australia: Beverley, Quairading, and Cunderdin; four specimens.

Family BOMBYCIDAE.

COTANA AROA.

Nervicompressa aroa B-Bak., *Novit. Zoolog.*, 1904, p. 392.

♂. 38-40 mm. Head reddish-brown. Antennae dark fuscous; pectinations in male 4. Thorax ochreous-grey. Abdomen reddish-brown. Legs brown. Forewings triangular, costa straight to two-thirds, thence moderately arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, not oblique; basal area sharply defined by a straight line from midcosta to before mid-dorsum, ochreous-whitish, containing a broadly suffused, outwardly curved, transverse, fuscous, subbasal line, followed by a thickly outlined fuscous ring; beyond median line a very broad pale fuscous suffusion, broader above middle; terminal area pale-grey, containing two more or less distinct, parallel, transverse, fuscous, crenulate lines, and a suffused subapical, terminal, fuscous blotch; cilia fuscous, towards termen pale-grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; orange-ochreous; an oblique fuscous line from mid-dorsum towards but not reaching costa at one-third; two crenulate fuscous, subterminal lines; cilia fuscous, on dorsum orange-ochreous.

North Queensland: Cape York in November; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Also from New Guinea.

Family NOTODONTIDAE.

SYNTYPISTIS ARISEMNA, n. sp.

arisemnos, very stately.

♂. 65 mm.; ♀. 83-87 mm. Head with a sharp median crest of scales; greenish-grey; face brown-whitish above, brown beneath. Palpi 1, ascending; pale-brownish, posteriorly fuscous. Antennae grey; pectinations brown, in male 12, in female 6. Thorax crested posteriorly; greenish-grey mottled centrally with brownish. Abdomen grey. Legs brown-whitish. Forewings oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; greenish-grey, in female more whitish in subbasal and terminal areas; three rather confused, dentate, fuscous lines near base, the last oblique to one-sixth dorsum; two strongly but irregularly dentate transverse fuscous lines at one-third, the first more strongly marked in female, between them some brownish suffusion; similar but less strongly dentate transverse lines at two-thirds, the second more strongly marked in female; no defined discal spot, but some brownish mottling in female; terminal area paler, and suffused with whitish posteriorly; a dentate line near termen, the dentations being connected along veins with terminal edge; cilia pale brownish mottled with greenish-grey and pale fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey, apices whitish.

North Queensland: Cape York in April; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

PHERASPIS EPIOCOSMA, n. sp.

ἠπιόκοσμος, softly adorned.

♂. 45-47 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown-whitish. Palpi 1, ascending; ochreous-whitish irrorated with dark fuscous, posterior surface dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous becoming ochreous-whitish towards base; in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Abdomen ochreous-brown-whitish. Legs pale ochreous; tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa straight to middle, thence rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; pale ochreous-grey, brownish-tinged, with some fuscous irroration towards costa and on veins; markings dark fuscous; a fine line from midcosta towards tornus abruptly curved inwards in mid-disc, thence twice sinuate to one-third dorsum; just beyond this are traces of a discal spot; two fine parallel lines from costa at five-eighths and three-fourths, at first outwardly oblique, then bent and finely dentate to dorsum at two-thirds and five-sixths, anastomosing above dorsum; three fine parallel black streaks beneath apical fourth of costa, the uppermost fine and short, the middle one wedge-shaped with base anterior, the lowest longer and somewhat anterior; a subterminal series of blackish dots; cilia whitish mixed and obscurely barred with brown. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale ochreous; a suffused fuscous terminal line; a blackish spot edged marginally with whitish at tornus; cilia pale ochreous, on termen mixed with fuscous.

North Queensland: Cape York in October; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

DESTOLMIA ATALOPA, n. sp.

ἀταλωπος, delicate.

♂. 42 mm. Head whitish; sometimes a transverse line on face. Palpi 1, correct; whitish, upper surface towards base fuscous. Antennae whitish-ochreous; in male with long pectinations (8) nearly to apex. Thorax whitish; anterior and posterior crests ochreous-tinged anteriorly. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tarsi annulated with fuscous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish with some fine

fuscous irroration, partly ochreous-tinged in disc; veins finely irrorated with fuscous; two short longitudinal blackish streaks in posterior part of cell, and two beneath cell towards base; three dark fuscous dots followed by white dots on veins at three-fourths; sometimes an interrupted, oblique, short, dark fuscous streak from apex; cilia dark grey; apices and slender bars on veins whitish. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; grey; cilia as forewings.

Western Australia: Denmark in March; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

ANTIMIMA CORYSTES, n. sp.

κορυστης, wearing a helmet.

♀. 40 mm. Head grey; face with a short, conical, obtuse, anterior process, excavated at apex. Palpi moderate, obliquely ascending; dark fuscous mixed with white anteriorly. Antennae grey, darker towards apex. Thorax dark grey with some whitish hairs. Abdomen grey, posteriorly mixed with whitish. Legs fuscous mixed with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen moderately rounded, moderately oblique; grey with some whitish irroration; markings blackish; a short suffused line from costa near base to middle of disc; a fine crenulate line from two-fifths costa to two-thirds dorsum; orbicular circular, slenderly outlined, containing a tuft of raised scales, immediately beyond this line; reniform similar but transversely oval, at three-fifths, suffusedly connected with costa; a strongly sinuate, slightly dentate line from four-fifths costa to four-fifths dorsum, succeeded by some whitish points on veins; an obscure whitish subterminal line; a terminal line interrupted on veins; cilia grey mixed with whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; dark grey; basal area pale grey; cilia pale grey, apices whitish.

Western Australia: Collie in November; one specimen. Type in Coll. Lyell.

SCYTROPHANES AMBLYIODES, n. sp.

ἀμβλυωδης, dull, obscure.

♂. 45 mm. Head and thorax grey with some whitish hairs. Palpi 2½; grey, posterior surface fuscous. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 10, ochreous-fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous with whitish irroration. Forewings rather narrow, suboblong, costa gently and uniformly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique; fuscous irrorated with grey-whitish so as to appear grey; a very short blackish median streak from base; two closely parallel fuscous transverse lines from one-fourth costa to one-third dorsum; two sinuate fuscous closely parallel lines from three-fourths costa to three-fourths dorsum; a subterminal series of fuscous dots; cilia grey. Hindwings about 1½, termen gently rounded; 6 and 7 coincident; grey-whitish with some grey suffusion near termen; cilia grey.

Very similar to *Gallaba eusciera*.

Tasmania: Hobart (Snug River, I. Harman) in April; one specimen in Coll. Lyell.

Genus GALLABA Wik.

Recent discoveries show that this genus is not such a small one as was thought. As the species are very retired in their habits and rarely taken, we may expect further discoveries. Most of them are obscure and so closely similar as to require careful discrimination. The following key may be useful.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Forewings with apex angled | 2 |
| Forewings with apex rounded | 3 |
| 2. Forewings with subdorsal blackish streak from base | <i>eugraphes</i> |
| Forewings without longitudinal streak from base | <i>ochropepla</i> |
| 3. Forewings with orbicular and reniform well-developed and touching | <i>diplocycla</i> |
| Forewings with orbicular or both stigmata obsolete | 4 |
| 4. Forewings with short white streak from base | <i>basinipha</i> |
| Forewings without white basal streak | 5 |
| 5. Forewings with reniform obsolete | <i>eusciera</i> |
| Forewings with reniform distinct | 6 |
| 6. Forewings with reniform blackish-centred, narrow | <i>duplicata</i> |
| Forewings with reniform not blackish-centred, not narrow | <i>dysthyma</i> |

GALLABA DIPLOCYCLA, n. sp.

διπλοκυκλος, with double circles.

♀. 46 mm. Head whitish with a few dark fuscous scales. Palpi 2½; whitish, upper surface blackish. Antennae grey; pectinations in female 3½. Thorax dark fuscous with slight whitish irroration. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous with whitish-grey hairs. Forewings oblong, costa arched near base, thence nearly straight, apex rounded, slightly oblique; grey; near base and on middle of costa suffused with whitish; two parallel sinuate blackish lines near base; two wavy transverse lines at one-fourth; orbicular and reniform circular, outlined with whitish and confluent, their centres blackish, the latter in middle; following these are three strongly sinuate slightly dentate lines at about two-thirds; a subterminal slightly dentate line; cilia grey. Hindwings grey becoming whitish towards base; cilia grey, on dorsum whitish.

New South Wales: Mittagong in November; one specimen. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

GALLABA BASINIPHA, n. sp.

βασινιφος, with white basal mark.

♂. 48 mm. Head and thorax brown with white irroration. Palpi 3½; brown with white irroration. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs brown with white irroration; posterior pair whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched to middle, thence straight, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique; fuscous-brown; a short slender white subdorsal streak from base; reniform represented by a short oblique slender fuscous bar with pale edges; some vague fuscous mottling but no defined markings; cilia fuscous. Hindwings ample, termen rounded, slightly sinuate; whitish-grey; cilia whitish-grey.

New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko in December; one specimen. Type in Coll. Goldfinch.

GALLABA EUSCIERA, n. sp.

ευσκιερος, dark.

♀. 46 mm. Head and thorax fuscous irrorated with whitish. Palpi 2½; whitish irrorated with fuscous. Antennae whitish-grey; pectinations in female 3. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous mixed with whitish. Forewings suboblong, costa evenly and moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; fuscous uniformly and densely irrorated with whitish so as to appear grey without brownish tinge; markings fuscous; two faintly indicated transverse lines near base; two closely parallel dentate transverse lines from one-fourth costa to one-third dorsum; a wavy inwardly oblique line from

three-fifths costa to mid-dorsum; two closely parallel wavy sinuate transverse lines from three-fourths costa to two-thirds dorsum; an irregularly dentate sub-terminal line posteriorly edged with whitish; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; whitish, towards dorsum broadly fuscous-grey; cilia grey, apices paler.

New South Wales: Emmaville, near Glen Innes, in December; one specimen.

GALLABA DUPLICATA.

Gallaba duplicata Wlk., *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, xxxii, p. 458.

♂, ♀. 36-42 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown mixed with whitish. Palpi in male 3, in female 4; whitish mixed with fuscous. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 12, in female 5. Abdomen pale grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair irrorated with fuscous-brown. Forewings suboblong, costa strongly arched near base, thence slightly, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; pale grey irrorated throughout with fuscous-brown; markings fuscous, more developed in male; two short angulated lines from costa near base; two closely parallel irregularly dentate transverse lines from one-fourth costa to one-third dorsum; a small obliquely transverse mark margined with whitish in disc beyond middle; three closely parallel denticulate lines from about midcosta to beyond mid-dorsum, strongly outwardly curved around discal mark; an irregularly denticulate sub-terminal line; cilia pale fuscous, bases barred with pale grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; uniformly pale grey somewhat ochreous-tinged; cilia pale grey, apices whitish.

I have found it necessary to redescribe this species owing to its close similarity to the following.

Queensland: Brisbane; Stradbroke Island; Coolangatta. I have recorded this species also from Sydney, but would not now be sure of this locality.

GALLABA DYSTHYMA, n. sp.

δυσθυμος, gloomy.

♂. 48 mm.; ♀. 50 mm. Head fuscous with fine whitish irroration. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 10, in female 3. Palpi 3½; fuscous with whitish irroration. Thorax fuscous, sometimes brownish-tinged. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous with some whitish irroration; posterior pair grey. Forewings sub-oblong, costa strongly arched to one-third, thence straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; fuscous sometimes brownish-tinged posteriorly; reniform small, obscure, slenderly outlined in pale grey; a dark fuscous crenulate line from beneath three-fourths costa to three-fourths dorsum, preceded by a faint parallel line; some longitudinal dark fuscous streaks before termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings ample, termen rounded, sinuate; grey; cilia grey.

New South Wales: Mittagong in March and April; two examples in Coll. Goldfinch.

Genus DICERATUCHA.

Diceratucha Swin., *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7), xiv, 1904, p. 133.

Face with a strong anterior chitinous process, excavated in middle. Tongue present but short. Palpi rather long, porrect, thickened with rough hairs; terminal joint concealed. Antennae of male shortly ciliated, becoming dentate towards apex. Thorax with short anterior and posterior crests; tegulae rather long, erect, and thickened towards apex. Posterior tibiae with two pairs of spurs. Forewings

with two from about four-fifths, 3 from shortly before angle, 5 from about midway between 4 and 6, 6 from below upper angle, areole rather large, 7 and 10 arising from it separately. Hindwings with 2 from about four-fifths, 3 from midway between this and angle, 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked, 12 approximated to cell from base to about three-fourths. Type, *D. xenopis* Low.

This genus has been wrongly referred to the Oenochromidae, but should be placed in the Notodontidae near *Gallaba*. There is no trace of a humeral angle at the base of vein 12 of the hindwing, and the neuration is typically notodontid in every respect. This is confirmed by the scaling of the thorax and pattern of the forewings. Certainly the chitinous projection of the frons is exceptional in this family, but this is an adaptation to facilitate the emergence of the imago, and is common in Australia, especially in arid regions, in many genera of the Noctuidae, Boarmiadae, and Oenochromidae.

DICERATUCHA XENOPIS.

Oenone xenopis Low., *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1902, p. 227.—*Diceratucha xenopis* Swin., *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7), xiv, 1904, p. 133.

♂, ♀. 25–35 mm. Head fuscous; frontal projection ending in an upper median and paired lateral acute spinous processes. Palpi fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male simple and very shortly ciliated, becoming laminate towards apex. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with some whitish irroration; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings oval-triangular, costa strongly and uniformly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey with some dark fuscous and whitish irroration; a blackish sinuate line from one-fourth costa to two-fifths dorsum, becoming strongly oblique towards dorsum; a small distinct circular orbicular spot at one-third, pale brownish edged with blackish; a similar but larger transversely oval reniform spot just beyond middle; a fuscous transverse median line, not always distinct, from before middle of costa, strongly angled outwards above middle, thence sinuate to dorsum beyond middle; a blackish line from beyond middle of costa, strongly curved outwards around reniform, then curved inwards to two-thirds dorsum, slightly dentate; a pale dentate subterminal line, sometimes indistinct; an interrupted blackish terminal line; cilia grey mixed with fuscous and whitish. Hindwings broad and ample, termen rounded and slightly bowed in middle; grey; terminal line and cilia as forewings.

New South Wales: Broken Hill; Bourke (Helms); Victoria: Birchip; Brentwood.

Family LIMACODIDAE.

PARASA DNOPHERA, n. sp.

δνοφερος, dark.

♀. 40 mm. Head fuscous with some whitish hairs. Palpi 2; dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in female slightly dentate. Thorax dark fuscous, anteriorly suffused with brownish. Abdomen dark fuscous; tuft whitish. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight to three-fourths, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; 7 connate, 8, 9 stalked, 10 separate; dark fuscous; a subtriangular fuscous-brown dorsal blotch from one-third to tornus; apical area suffused with whitish, its anterior edge above blotch finely dentate; a fine blackish line, indented above middle, from four-fifths costa to tornus; cilia fuscous-grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; fuscous; terminal edge, except towards tornus, suffused with whitish; cilia grey with a

whitish median line. Underside of both wings fuscous with a narrow whitish terminal suffusion.

North Queensland: Cape York in June; one specimen. Type in Coll. Barnard.

THOSEA TRENOPSIS, n. sp.

θρηνωπις, mournful.

♂. 30–32 mm.; ♀. 40 mm. Head, thorax, palpi, abdomen, and legs brown. Antennae pale ochreous-grey; in male with a double row of moderate pectinations (3) continued almost to apex. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to apex, apex rounded, termen strongly rounded, slightly oblique; 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 separate (3 ♂, 1 ♀); dark brown broadly suffused with fuscous in median area; a straight oblique whitish line from five-sixths costa to two-thirds dorsum limits this suffusion posteriorly; a fuscous line immediately follows; terminal area paler; cilia brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-brown; cilia grey-brown.

North Queensland: Cape York in November; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Genus CHALCHOSCELIS.

To the definition of this genus should be added: Thorax with a posterior crest. Abdomen with dorsal crests. These are present in the type species, though not so pronounced as in that here described.

CHALCHOSCELIS EULOPHA, n. sp.

εὐλοφος, well crested.

♂. 26 mm. Head dark fuscous; face mixed with brownish. Palpi 2, ascending; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male brownish, very long (12), ceasing rather abruptly at three-fifths. Thorax with bifid posterior crest; dark fuscous mixed with brownish. Abdomen with high bifid dorsal crest on first segment, very small crests on second and third segments; fuscous, towards apex pale brownish; basal crest anteriorly brown, posteriorly dark fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi and posterior tibiae brownish. Forewings oval-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 7 and 10 connate with 8, 9; fuscous; apical and terminal half brownish; a finely but irregularly dentate pale line from three-fifths costa to two-fifths dorsum; an outwardly curved fuscous line from four-fifths costa to tornus; cilia brownish obscurely barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly bowed; pale brown; cilia pale brown, apices whitish.

North Queensland: Cape York in June; one specimen. Type in Coll. Barnard.

Family OENOCROMIDAE.

Genus APOTHETA, n. gen.

ἀποθετος, hidden.

Face not projecting, clothed with rough projecting hairs. Tongue strongly developed. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint with long rough hairs beneath; terminal joint moderate, cylindrical, obtuse. Antennae in male bipectinate to apex. Thorax stout, densely hairy above and beneath. Femora hairy. Posterior tibiae with middle spurs. Tarsi spinulose. Forewings with areole long and narrow, 11 free, 9 and 10 long-stalked from cell, 9 anastomosing shortly with the stalk of 7 and 8. Hindwings with 3 widely separated from 2, approximated to 4, 5 from

middle of cell, 6 and 7 connate, 12 closely approximated to cell from near base to near its end.

Nearest *Phallaria* Gn., from which it differs by the frons not projecting, and the approximation of 3 and 4 of the hindwings to cell. From *Onycodes* Gn. it differs in the hairy face, palpi and thorax, and the long approximation of 12 of hindwings to cell. The type species has the cryptic coloration of many Boarmiadae.

ΑΡΟΘΗΤΑ ΤΑΝΥΜΙΤΑ, n. sp.

τανυμιτος, with long threads.

♂. 38-44 mm. Head fuscous; face white. Palpi 2½; fuscous. Antennae grey-whitish; pectinations in male 6. Thorax and abdomen grey. Legs grey; posterior tibiae and tarsi mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight but slightly sinuate before apex, apex acute, termen strongly rounded, oblique, dentate; grey with slight fuscous irroration; a median subcostal fuscous dot; a nearly straight but slightly waved fuscous line from one-fourth dorsum to middle of disc; a similar line edged anteriorly with whitish from mid-dorsum to just before apex, in one example gently and uniformly concave, in another rather strongly bisinuate; cilia dark grey, apices between dentations whitish. Hindwings with termen not rounded, dentate; as forewings, but without first line and with second line straight to just before costal end.

Western Australia: Merredin, in July; two specimens received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

Family LARENTIADAE.

POECILASTHENA PHAEODRYAS, n. sp.

φαιοδρυας, a dusky woodnymph.

♂. 33 mm. Head dark green; fillet narrowly white; face fuscous. Palpi minute; fuscous. Eyes in male enlarged, width of eyes considerably more than that of thorax. Antennae fuscous, towards base paler; ciliations in male minute. Thorax dark green. Abdomen dark green. Legs whitish-ochreous-grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight to middle, thence strongly arched, apex acute, slightly pointed, termen nearly straight but slightly sinuate; strongly oblique; dark green; a darker median subdorsal discal dot; slight white irroration forming numerous slender obscure interrupted or crenulate transverse lines; cilia dark green. Hindwings subquadrate, termen wavy, acutely angled on vein 4; as forewings but median discal dot at one-third.

Allied to *P. sthenommata* Turn., but much darker, white markings very obscure, termen of forewings not crenulate.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 ft.) in Mareh; one specimen.

CHLOROCLYSTIS PLINTHOCHYTA, n. sp.

πλωθοχυτος, suffused with reddish.

♂, ♀. 16-19 mm. Head whitish; face pale reddish. Palpi 1¼; fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax whitish with some reddish scales. Abdomen whitish; a dull reddish basal band on dorsum. Legs pale fuscous; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; whitish, towards base and termen with some fuscous suffusion, median area suffused with dull reddish; a suffused fuscous costal streak to two-fifths; a curved line from two-fifths costa to two-fifths dorsum, fuscous, anteriorly suffused, posteriorly sharply defined; a broad median

dull reddish fascia incomplete towards costa, its posterior edge ill-defined, with a short obtuse projection beneath costa; a fine indistinct whitish subterminal line; beyond this a fuscous suffusion interrupted by a whitish spot below middle; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly bowed in middle; a subbasal fascia dull reddish mixed with fuscous; a postmedian fuscous line sharply angled in middle and beneath costa, preceded by some suffusion; a double subterminal line and some terminal suffusion fuscous; cilia whitish.

I formerly described this as the female of *C. pyrrholopha*, but I have both sexes and they are alike. The female of that species remains unknown.

North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in September and May; Millaa-millaa near Herberton, in November; three specimens.

CHLOROCLYSTIS CELIDOTA, n. sp.

κηλιδοτος, suffused.

♂. 18 mm. Head pale grey. Palpi 1½; fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax fuscous; anterior margin pale grey. Abdomen fuscous, paler towards apex. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; whitish densely but not uniformly suffused with fuscous; lines slender, fuscous; antemedian from two-fifths costa to two-fifths dorsum, evenly curved; postmedian from three-fifths costa to three-fifths dorsum, curved, slightly and very obtusely angled above and below middle; both lines edged posteriorly by whitish lines; terminal area paler, with a whitish subapical suffusion; cilia whitish mixed with fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous; a large suffused whitish tornal blotch; a postmedian fuscous line, not angled; a similar subterminal line, slightly dentate; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Dunk Island in May; one specimen.

CHLOROCLYSTIS STENOPHRICA, n. sp.

στεροφρικος, narrowly rippled.

♀. 21-24 mm. Head whitish-grey with some fuscous scales. Palpi 2; fuscous with some whitish scales. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey with some fuscous irroration. Legs fuscous; tarsi narrowly ringed with whitish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; whitish with fuscous irroration and markings; the latter consist of numerous fine wavy transverse lines; antemedian from one-third costa to one-third dorsum, preceded by three parallel lines; postmedian from two-thirds costa to two-thirds dorsum, with a moderate acute posterior median angle, preceded by two finer lines and succeeded by another; a line from three-fourths costa to three-fourths dorsum parallel to postmedian and with similar acute median angle; a fine dentate whitish subterminal line; a blackish terminal line interrupted on veins; cilia fuscous with indistinct whitish bars opposite veins. Hindwings with termen bisinuate, only slightly rounded; pale grey; three pairs of fuscous dots representing short lines starting from dorsum, near base, at one-third, and between these; postmedian at two-thirds, consisting of a series of fuscous dots reaching middle, followed by a whitish line; another series of fuscous dots follows this; a faint whitish subterminal line; terminal line and cilia as forewings, but the latter paler.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. (3,500 ft.) in March; New South Wales: Ben Lomond (4,500 ft.) in February. Two specimens.

SCOTOCYMA TRANSFIXA, n. sp.

transfixus, pierced through.

♀. 33-36 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen fuscous-brown. Palpi 1½; fuscous-brown with a few whitish scales. Antennae fuscous. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with pale ochreous; posterior pair almost wholly pale ochreous. Forewings broadly triangular, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique, crenulate; brown with numerous fine crenulate transverse fuscous lines; a fine white subbasal transverse line; a broad darker median band defined by fine white lines, anterior from one-third costa to one-third dorsum, slightly dentate, posterior from two-thirds costa to three-fourths dorsum, with rounded dentations, and a strong double median projection; a fine white line from base to termen along median vein; this emits a fine branch from costal side near base, which rejoins it at end of cell, forming a narrow loop; white lines from the end of this loop along veins 4 and 5 to termen; a fine white crenulate subterminal line; a fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded, dentate; as forewings but without subbasal and antemedian white lines, and with longitudinal white lines on veins 4 and 5 only. Underside ochreous-whitish with suffused fuscous transverse lines and discal dot and a narrow pale postmedian fascia on both wings.

Queensland: Jandowae near Dalby; National Park (3,000 ft.) in February; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

LARENTIA TENUIS, n. sp.

tenuis, feeble.

♂, ♀. 24-25 mm. Head whitish sometimes ochreous-tinged. Palpi 1½, rough-haired; dark fuscous, towards apex whitish. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 12, extreme apex simple. Thorax ochreous mixed with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous; some median dorsal dots. Legs dark fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique; ochreous-whitish with fuscous and ochreous markings; a subbasal fuscous fascia connected with base along costa; a dentate ochreous transverse line doubly edged with fuscous at one-fourth; a moderately broad median fuscous band containing imperfectly developed darker crenulate lines, anterior edge wavy from one-third costa to one-third dorsum; towards costa the band contains a whitish area in which is a rather large round blackish median discal spot; beyond band is a whitish line, followed by a fuscous-edged fine ochreous line; a fine crenulate whitish subterminal line; terminal area fuscous interrupted by subapical and median whitish spots; an interrupted dark fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous with several whitish-ochreous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; a fuscous median dot at one-third; obscurely paler wavy post-median and sub-terminal lines; cilia whitish-ochreous barred with fuscous.

Queensland: National Park (3,000-4,000 ft.) in March; four specimens.

Family GEOMETRIDAE.

CHLOERES PRASOCHROA, n. sp.

πρασόχροος, green like a leek.

♂. 25 mm. Head green; fillet whitish; face pale-green. Palpi 1, slender; whitish. Antennae white; pectinations in male 10. Thorax and abdomen green. Legs whitish. Forewings triangular, costa arched at base, thence straight to four-

fifths, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; green; costal edge whitish from near base to apex; transverse lines very slender, whitish, indistinct; antemedian from one-fourth costa to one-third dorsum, nearly straight; postmedian from five-sixths costa to three-fourths dorsum nearly straight; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly bowed on vein 4; colour and cilia as forewings; an elongate semilunar whitish mark in middle with concavity posterior; postmedian at three-fourths, curved, slightly wavy.

North Queensland: Charters Towers, in August; one specimen.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

DASYGASTER ATRATA, n. sp.

atratus, clothed in black.

♂. 40-42 mm. Head and thorax blackish. Palpi 1; external surface blackish except apices of joints, these with anterior and internal surfaces pale grey. Antennae blackish; in male biciliated in tufts, each tuft accompanied by a slightly longer bristle (1). Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa very slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen straight, crenulate, rounded beneath, not oblique; dark fuscous with obscure blackish markings; an obscure series of costal spots; three minute whitish dots on posterior fourth of costa; orbicular small, longitudinally oval, pale with darker centre, suffusedly surrounded with blackish; reniform larger, containing a dark ring; claviform represented by a blackish suffusion; a fine irregularly dentate transverse line at two-thirds; some longitudinal streaks in terminal area; a fine pale dentate subterminal line, sometimes obsolete; cilia dark fuscous with a fine pale basal line. Hindwings with termen bisinuate, wavy; fuscous; paler near base; cilia fuscous, apices and bases paler.

New South Wales: Ben Lomond (4,500 ft.) in February; three specimens.

Genus CYCLOPRORA, n. gen.

κυκλοπρωρος, with rounded prow.

Tongue strong. Palpi moderate, ascending, shortly rough-scaled; terminal joint very short, obtuse. Antennae in male simple, minutely ciliated. Face smooth, rounded, prominent. Thorax with anterior and posterior crests. Abdomen with crests on basal and third segments, minute crests on following segments. Posterior tibiae rough-haired on dorsum. Hindwings with cell 3/5; 3 and 4 separate, 5 obsolete from middle of cell, 6 and 7 connate.

Allied to *Cosmodes* Gn., with which it agrees in the long cell of hindwing, but differs in the prominent face.

CYCLOPRORA ARIDOKSA, n. sp.

αριδοξος, splendid.

♂. 28 mm. Head brown; face white. Palpi 1; blackish, terminal joint and apex of second joint white. Antennae dark fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Thorax blackish; an anterior brown spot; tegulae except bases pale-green. Abdomen whitish; a median dorsal series of blackish spots. Legs blackish; tibiae and tarsi with white rings; posterior pair more whitish. Forewings rather broadly triangular, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen rounded, towards tornus wavy, not oblique; green, white, and brown, with blackish markings; basal area and a quadrangular subcostal blotch about middle white, remaining area green; a spot on base of costa prolonged towards, but not reaching a dot on dorsum

near base; costal edge white interrupted by blackish bars; an outwardly curved transverse line at about one-fifth, edged anteriorly white, preceded by a suffused brown spot, followed by a confluent quadrangular subcostal spot and a short longitudinal bar below middle; a triangular spot with base towards costa indents the median white area; postmedian line from beneath two-thirds costa to two-thirds dorsum, forming a posterior median rounded prominence, edged white posteriorly, followed by a brown fascia, which does not reach margins; a similar but finer subterminal line; a fuscous tornal blotch and a smaller one on apical part of termen; cilia whitish with dark fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish towards base; a bisinuate postmedian grey line; terminal area grey; cilia whitish with a grey median line.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in March; one specimen received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

BATHYTRICHA PHAEOSTICHA, n. sp.

φαιοστιχος, dark-lined.

♂, ♀. 20–26 mm. Head fuscous or fuscous-whitish. Palpi 1; fuscous. Antennae ochreous-whitish; in male shortly bipectinate. Thorax grey-whitish, anteriorly more or less fuscous. Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs fuscous-whitish or whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen not oblique, rounded beneath; grey-whitish; a pale fuscous longitudinal median streak more or less developed; sometimes also slender streaks beneath costa, above dorsum, and on veins in terminal area; an obscure postmedian series of fuscous dots; a more distinct series of terminal dots; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. (3,500 ft.) in February and March; a series taken at light.

DINOPRORA STALIDOSEMA, n. sp.

σταλιδόσημος, peg-marked.

♂, ♀. 30–32 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 1½; whitish-ochreous; basal two-thirds of outer surface of second joint dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male very short ($\frac{1}{2}$). Abdomen whitish-grey. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen moderately rounded, slightly oblique; brownish-fuscous; some minute brownish costal dots; a fine indistinct fuscous line from one-fourth costa to one-third dorsum; orbicular small, round, brownish; reniform brown-whitish with a central fuscous line continuous with ground-colour beneath, its outer inferior angle shortly produced; a fine crenulate fuscous postmedian line from two-thirds costa to two-thirds dorsum, curved outwardly to below middle, thence inwardly; some indistinct brownish dots representing subterminal line; a fine interrupted terminal line; cilia fuscous, apices pale brownish. Hindwings ample, termen slightly sinuate; whitish with some grey suffusion towards termen; a fine interrupted terminal line; cilia whitish.

New South Wales: Bourke (Helms); Broken Hill, in April; two specimens.

CARADRINA ARGONEPHERA, n. sp.

αργονεφρος, with white reniform.

♂, ♀. 30 mm. Head and thorax brownish-fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous; anteriorly towards apex brown-whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male short ($\frac{2}{3}$). Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight; apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; brownish-fuscous; markings fuscous; a costal spot at one-fourth giving rise to a fine crenulate line to one-third dorsum; orbicular indicated by a minute pale dot; reniform rather small, shining white; outlined with fuscous, closely preceded by a slender pale transverse line; a faint median line, obsolete towards costa; post-median double from two spots on costa beyond middle, strongly curved outwards, then inwards and wavy to two-thirds dorsum; sometimes a series of longitudinal streaks before termen, interrupted by a pale subterminal line; a terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Differs from *C. confinis* Wlk. in the shorter broader forewings and absence of plical streak, as well as the white reniform, which may not be constant.

Western Australia: Perth; two specimens received from Mr. W. H. Matthews.

CARADRINA ASBOLAEAE, n. sp.

ἀσβολαίος, sooty.

♂, ♀. 28-30 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; fuscous; apices of second and terminal joints whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male short ($\frac{2}{3}$). Thorax fuscous; apices of patagia narrowly whitish. Abdomen and legs grey. Forewings elongate-triangular; costa straight except at base and apex, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; fuscous; orbicular indicated by a minute whitish dot; reniform very small, rounded or transversely oval, whitish or brownish; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey.

Victoria: Birchip, in April (Goudie); two specimens.

Genus CLYTOSCOPEA, n. gen.

κλυτοσκοπος, of noble appearance.

Tongue strongly developed. Frons not projecting, but with a superior tuft. Palpi long, ascending, reaching vertex; second joint long, densely thickened with appressed scales, which form a small posterior apical tuft; terminal joint moderate, porrect, partly concealed. Antennae of male shortly ciliated. Thorax with a posterior crest. Abdomen without crests. Posterior tibiae almost smooth. Forewings with 2 from about two-thirds, 7, 8, 9 stalked from areole, 7 arising before 9, 10 arising separately from areole or 10 disconnected and areole absent. Hindwings with cell about two-fifths, 3 and 4 connate, 5 well developed from about one-fourth, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing strongly with cell at one-fourth.

Allied to *Cerynea* and *Hyposada*. Differs from both in the structure of the palpi, the thoracic crest, the strong anastomosis of 12 with cell of hindwing, and the absence of stalking of 3 and 4; from *Cerynea* in the longer cell of hindwings, which is, however, shorter than in *Hyposada*. Type, *C. iorrhoda*.

CLYTOSCOPEA IORRHODA, n. sp.

ἰορρόδος, purple-rosy.

♂, ♀. 28-30 mm. Head reddish-brown. Palpi 2; reddish-brown. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax reddish-brown; tegulae violet-tinged. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs reddish-violet; anterior pair and middle tibiae fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, more strongly towards apex,

apex pointed; termen straight, but with a strong projecting tooth on vein 4; brown, partly and irregularly suffused with violet-rosy; on costa this is interrupted by four suffused brown spots at one-sixth, one-third, middle and two-thirds; a fuscous line from base along fold to one-sixth, then angled and straight to touch second costal spot, there right-angled and straight to lower angle of cell; an oblique fuscous line from mid-dorsum to vein 3 shortly beyond cell, its extremity in a line with terminal part of first line; an inwardly-oblique sinuate line from three-fourths costa, sharply curved outwards above middle, and again sinuate almost to termen, then describing a hairpin bend and joining extremity of second line; these lines are partly edged with white and rosy above and posteriorly; similar short lines from near base of dorsum to first angle of first line, and from three-fourths dorsum to vein 2, connecting first and second lines above middle; three short longitudinal lines running into termen, and an irregular spot between the first and second of these; cilia brown with several fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded, bisinuate; reddish-violet with a paler median band and basal area; a terminal series of fuscous dots, into which run short suffused fuscous lines; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Very distinct and remarkable in colour and pattern.

Queensland: Bunya Mts., in November; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

CLYTOSCOPA SERENA, n. sp.

serenus, clear, bright.

♂. 26-28 mm. Head and thorax purple-brown. Palpi long, ascending, appressed to frons; second joint long, exceeding vertex with a small posterior tuft of scales; terminal joint short porrect. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle pairs crimson-tinged. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, more strongly towards apex, apex acute, termen with a strong acute tooth on vein 3; 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 disconnected; purple-brown; marked with white lines partly suffused with purple-rosy; two short diverging lines from base parallel to costa and dorsum; an inwardly oblique line from one-third costa, bent at a right angle in middle, and thence straight to mid-dorsum; a posterior line from three-fourths costa to mid-dorsum, interrupted in middle; a fine longitudinal line in disc between these; five short longitudinal lines running into termen, with some pale suffusion between them; cilia brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; dull purple-rosy becoming whitish-ochreous near base; cilia purple-rosy.

Similar in colour, though different in pattern, to the preceding. Probably they are cryptic in both cases.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in September; Bunya Mts., in November; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

EUPRORA CRYPSTICHLORA, n. sp.

κρυψιχλωρος, with hidden green.

♂, ♀. 26-28 mm. Head and thorax brown-whitish with some fuscous irroration. Palpi 1½; fuscous mixed with brown-whitish. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male 1, in female ½. Abdomen grey-whitish with fuscous irroration. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with brown-whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa scarcely arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; pale fuscous, faintly greenish-tinged, mixed with darker fuscous; basal area paler, with

an incomplete, outwardly curved, transverse line near base; a darker transverse fascia before middle; its anterior edge concave and preceded by a fine fuscous parallel line, between these above middle is a small oblique whitish spot representing orbicular; posterior edge with an acute median tooth above which rests the reniform, rather large, whitish, with a fine included oval line; costa with pale spots at one-fourth, one-half, and three dots between last and apex; a darker subterminal shade, ill-defined anteriorly, with large irregular projections above and below middle; an interrupted dark fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, bisinuate; pale fuscous; a fuscous terminal line; cilia pale fuscous.

This differs from the two species of *Euprora* previously described in the shape of the forewings, which are triangular and not elongate.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. (3,500 ft.) in February and March; a series taken.

Family PSYCHIDAE.

PLUTORECTIS PANTOSEMNA, n. sp.

παντοσεμνος, grand, stately.

♂. 38 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs orange. Palpi blackish. Antennae blackish; pectinations 10. Forewings (apices damaged) orange; a thick black costal streak. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; orange.

The finest Australian species.

Western Australia: Lennox; one specimen taken by Mr. J. K. Ewers. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Family PHYCITIDAE.

ERNOPHTHORA MILICHA, n. sp.

μειλιχος, gentle.

♂, ♀. 18 mm. Head whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, ascending; whitish mixed with dark fuscous; terminal joint wholly dark fuscous. Antennae grey; in male thickened, slightly laminate, minutely ciliated. Thorax and abdomen whitish. Legs whitish-grey; tibiae and tarsi with whitish rings; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; white suffused with pale grey; a blackish dot on fold at one-fifth, longitudinally elongate, another subcostal at two-fifths; sparsely scattered blackish scales in disc beyond this, these tend to form a minute median dot, and another beneath two-thirds costa; a fine blackish terminal line; cilia pale grey, apices white, with a fine blackish median line. Hindwings $2\frac{1}{2}$; termen gently rounded; whitish; a fine fuscous terminal line; cilia as forewings.

Agrees exactly with Meyrick's generic definition, but in one hindwing of the female example vein 5 separates just before termen.

Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; National Park (3,000 ft.) in March; two specimens.

Genus CREOBOTA, n. gen.

κρεοβοτος, carnivorous.

Tongue absent. Maxillary palpi large with broadly dilated tuft of scales at apex. Labial palpi curved, ascending; second joint long, thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint short, stout at base, acute. Forewings with 4 and 5 stalked, 8 and 9 stalked. Hindwings with cell over one-half, 2 from well before angle of cell, 4 and 5 stalked.

Except that the cell of hindwings is longer, this agrees in neuration with *Hypargyria* Rag., but differs in the absence of a tongue and the broadly dilated maxillary palpi. It has, I believe, no near relationship to the *Anerastiana*e.

CREOBOTA COCCOPHTHORA, n. sp.

κοκκοφθωρος, destroying scale insects.

♀. 21-22 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi fuscous, towards base whitish. Antennae grey. Abdomen brownish; apices of segments whitish; basal segment grey. Legs dark fuscous irrorated, and tarsi ringed, with whitish; middle and posterior tibiae mostly white. Forewings narrow, dilated posteriorly, costa straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous-grey; costal area broadly suffused with white; a dark fuscous median dot at one-fourth; a blackish dot above middle at two-thirds; an oblique fuscous shade from apex sharply defined anteriorly; cilia grey, on apex fuscous.

Black Mt., Canberra, in May; three specimens received from Mr. A. L. Tonnoir, with the following life history: "The Phycitid caterpillar has a curious mode of life. It builds a protective sheath in the shape of a very loose and flexible cocoon without leaving any definite opening. The outside of this cocoon is sticky, so that it gets a good hold on the twigs among the scale insects. When the larva wants to displace itself, it walks in this cocoon, which rolls round its body, just as would happen in the case of a person sewn inside a sack and trying to progress by walking on all fours. When the caterpillar wants to feed, it pokes its head anywhere through the rather loose walls of this sheath." The scale was an *Eriococcus*.

Family PYRAUSTIDAE.

SCOPARIA EUTACTA, n. sp.

εὐτακτος, neat.

♂. 17 mm. Head whitish; face grey. Palpi 2; white with a broad fuscous median band. Maxillary palpi fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax fuscous with some whitish scales in patagia and tegulae. Abdomen grey; tuft and underside whitish. Legs white; tibiae (except posterior) and tarsi broadly ringed with blackish. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; white with general blackish irroration; a curved antemedian white transverse line at one-fourth, its outer edge broadly blackish; confluent with this are two brown-blackish spots, above and below middle, representing probably orbicular and claviform; some blackish dots on costa; an irregular brown-blackish spot at two-thirds representing reniform, and another at five-sixths, both confluent with costal spots; postmedian line sinuate, white, ill-defined; a series of blackish spots on termen and tornus; cilia white with an interrupted blackish subbasal line. Hindwings with termen sinuate; whitish; cilia whitish with a faint grey antemedian line.

Best characterized by the narrow forewings, in which typical spots are replaced by small brown-blackish suffusions confluent with other markings.

Queensland: National Park (4,000 ft.) in March; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

SCOPARIA NIPHETODES, n. sp.

νιφετώδης, snowy.

♂, ♀. 16 mm. Head blackish. Palpi 1½; blackish; at base white. Antennae whitish becoming fuscous near base; ciliations in male minute. Thorax white;

patagia fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi with fuscous annulations. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; white; basal markings represented by some scattered blackish scales forming a very slight subbasal suffusion, and a triangular mark on costa before middle connected by a line with one-third dorsum; a fine wavy blackish line from three-fourths costa to three-fourths dorsum, preceded by a small dorsal suffusion; apical area except terminal edge rather densely suffused; cilia white with several blackish dots on apices. Hindwings with termen sinuate; whitish; cilia whitish.

Characterized by the general white colour of forewings with loss of discal spots and much reduced markings.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. (3,000 ft.) in January; four specimens.

SCOPARIA PLAGIOTIS.

Scoparia plagiotis Meyr., *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1887, p. 247.—*Scoparia ochrophara* Turn., *Proc. Roy. Soc. Q.*, 1915, p. 52.

New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko (3,500 ft.); Victoria: Gisborne; Tasmania: Hobart, Campbell Town, Strahan.
